

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1892.

Subscription by Matt Post-Pate. lestage to Foreign Countries added.

THE SUN, New York City.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamp for that purpose.

### Concerning Mr. Carl Schurz.

The Mugwump New York Times continues to favor the Democracy of the Empire State with its advice as to the choice of a United States Senator. It persists in calling attention to what it regards as the qualifications of the Hon. CARL SCHURZ for a seat in the United States Senate as the colleague of DAVID BENNETT HILL.

This does not seem to be a conscious and intentional jest on the part of the New York Times. That newspaper prints letters from other Mugwumps highly commending the nomination of Mr. Schunz. Moreover, the nomination appears to be regarded with enthusiastic approval by the Hon. WIL-LIAM R. GRACE, who is reported as saying: "I do not think there is another man in the State who would so fittingly represent the people in the Senate. His past record is like an open book, the pages of which are without a blemish. His broad views, his able opinions, his statesmanship, and, in fact, everything he has ever done, make it plain that he is the one man of many who can carry out the will of the people, which in this country is law."

This same Hon. CARL SCHURZ, able rhetorician and nimble adventurer in politics, held for the four years between March 4, 1877, and March 4, 1881, the office of Secre tary of the Interior in the Fraudulent Cabinet of RUTHERFORD B. HAYES. He was one of the principal beneficiaries of the Great Fraud of 1876, and one of the agents of the Republican party in defeating the will of the people, which in this country has not always been law, notwithstanding the Hon. WILLIAM R. GRACE'S assertion. That page of Mr. Schunz's past record is stained in effaceably. For the sake of the salary and emoluments of the office, the Hon. CARL SCHURZ gratefully and without shame accepted it, hot and dirty from the hands of J. Madison Wells and the forgers and perjurers of Louisiana and Florida.

This is the gentleman whom the Hon. WIL-LIAM R. GRACE regards as the fittest man in the State to represent the Democracy of New York in the Senate!

It is not inappropriate that the nomination of Mr. SCHURZ as a candidate for Senator should proceed from the newspaper which boasts of having conceived and started the infamy of 1876, by which Mr. SCHURZ profited. Coming from such a source and addressed to the party of SAMUEL J. TILDEN, the suggestion that the Hon. CARL SCHURZ shall be honored by the New York Democracy is insulting.

## The Man Who Made Tom Reed Blush.

Another great historical figure is to retire from the political stage. The Hon. JOSEPH HENRY WALKER, who represents the Tenth Massachusetts district in the present Congress and has just been elected to represent the Third Massachusetts district in the Fifty-third Congress, has served notice upon his constituents that after March 4, 1895, Washington will know him no more. The more than two years of preparation which he gives will not lessen the grief which Worcester and the other towns which revere the Gray Eagle of Long Pond will feel to know that he is to sweep the clouds no more; for "170,000 of the most enlightened, virtuous, prosperous, and happy people in this or any other country." as Mr WALKER says, will mourn the loss of this enlightened, virtuous, prosperous, and virtuous regions than Tatnick and West Millbury there will be the sound of many sighs. For the Hon, JOSEPH HENRY WALKER, as Mr. WALKER has frequently affirmed with the modesty of merit, is the one man who understands the silver question.

Where would gold be to-day if JOSEPH HENRY WALKER had not been a member of the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses? Why, as everybody knows, without WALKER there wouldn't be gold enough in the country to-day to fill a tooth for Queen Man. His own words give too mild an account of his services:

"Each Representative in Congress has or curbt to have, some especial fitness for some part of its work The knowledge of my investigation and work in cot two committees, one on Coinage, Weights and Meastree, and the other on Banking and Currency. Each of these has demanded as much work as any one man these has demanded as much work as any one man ought to do. What I have attempted and accomplished a each, my constituents know."

Know? Why, a man who should dare to carry a silver-handled umbrella in Joe WALKER'S district would be mobbed. Know? The ends of the earth know. The Begum of Gumbore was converted to gold monometallism by reading one of Joe WALKER'S speeches which was sent to India in a barrel of Hubbardston Nonesuches. CERNUSCHI, S. DANA HORTON, FRANCIS A WALKER, look up to JOE WALKER as to a GAMALIEL. His work in coinage, banking, finance, and economics has made him illustrious everywhere. JOE WALKER saved the country. He has no doubt of it, and he is ready to do it again. But who in thunder will save the country in the Fifty-fourth Congress? This is the question which is ploughing the brow of the Commonwealth

of Massachusetts. It was Walker who denounced the Democratic party of Massachusetts as the union of "Harvard College and the slums." It is probable, therefore, that Harvard College and the "slums" will be compelled to go out of business when WALKER retires from Congress and can give his whole mind to their destruction. Governor Russell's reflection in the face of Mr. WALKER's express prohibition was a presumptuous thing, which even the Governor's youth is insufficient to excuse. But the Republicans mustn't blame Walken. The Hon. Joseph HENRY WALKER saved the country. He had no time to attend to details.

The greatest fame of WALKER, however was won in Tom Reen's Congress. He is, and will enjoy while he lives, and ages afterward, the distinction of being the only man that ever made Tom REED blush. Mr. REED is strong and placid. It is his business to stir up other people and keep cool himself. It is the bull and not the pleador that waxes furious. If the sky should fall, Mr. REED's drawling voice would be heard asking, " Did you hear something drop?" If a cyclone should begin to whir in Washington, Mr REED would remark that "Mr. BURROWS has the floor." But JOE WALKER rattled the unrattleable. On a summer's day Mr. WALKER was explaining the silver question to the House. The day was warm. The

orator was warmer, for the motion of that tremendous mass of intellect generates an intolerable heat. He put one foot on his chair, to indicate that, superior as he was in economics and finance to the rest of the House, there was no false pride about him. He took off his coat as a testimony to the thermometer, the ardor that was consuming him, and the vigor with which he proposed to smash silver. There was a moment of wonder in the House and then a grin that rippled to the galleries.

When the Hon, THOMAS BRACKETT REED who was not in the chair when the Massachusetts exhibition began, returned and observed the contless statesman, a blush of anger spread over that continent of face. Mr. REED was perturbed. That a member of a body presided over by Mt. REED in his beautiful imperious sixteenth century manner should dare to doff coat in the Speaker's presence was an outrage unparalleled. Imagine the feelings of the Lord Chaucellor if Lord ROSEBERY should come into the House of Lords in Highland costume and dance a fling. Imagine the feelings of the Archbishop of Canterbury if he were travelling in this country and some brush American citizen should ignorantly address htm as " young feller." Mr. REED resented the insult to the dignity of the House and to his own dignity. Mr. WALKER was peremptorily called down.

But he had passed into history. He was to be Old Shirtsleeves henceforth. He had shown that all his weight of statesmanship had not made him averse to being free and easy. He had made a scene which painters will not neglect. He had exhibited that polish of good manners which the most enlightened, virtuous, prosperous, and happy inhabitants of Massachusetts delight to honor. He had set the example which a less original Republican orator, the Hon, JACOB SLOAT FASSETT, was to imitate before a different audience. Worst of all. he and flustered Tom REED. When JOE WALKER took off his coat that day, great as he acknowledges that he was in coinage. banking, finance, and ecomonies, he was not a universal figure. When he put on his cont, glory had adopted him.

The Man Who Made Tom REED Blush is as well known as a letter of the alphabet. Let us be consoled by the thought that whether he leaves Congress or not his fame is everlastingly secure.

#### One Result of Fostering the Canadian Pacific.

The Government of the Dominion of Canada offered some time ago a subsidy of half million of dollars a year for a fast mail service between that country and Great Britain. One attempt to establish such a service failed, but now it is reported that the Canadian Pacific Railway will undertake to earn the subsidy. According to a despatch from Ottawa, which has not been contradicted, Mr. VAN HORNE announces that a new line of Atlantic steamers are to run in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway. These steamers, we are told, will cross from land to land-that is, presumably, from Galway to St. Johns, Newfoundlandin one hour less than three days, and land passengers at Quebec in five days. It is not on the Canadian subsidy alone that Mr. VAN HORNE relies to make such a venture profitable. It is, he acknowledges, the purpose of the scheme to divert a great deal of the American transatlantic travel from New York. He assumes that such a result must follow, when the Canadian Pacific can by means of its steamers and express trains place a Chicago ocean voyager at his own door in the same time that it will take other lines to land him in New York. Even with regard to residents in New York and other seaboard cities, it is expected that the advantage to the ocean passengers of being on the open sea only three days will attract thousands to the Quebec route.

Such is the alleged intention of the Canadian Pacific, and Canadian newspapers pronounce it probable that the Parliament at Ottawa will be asked at its next session to ratify a contract for a fast mail service between the company and the Government. In view of this avowed design of a foreign corporation to inflict happy statesman. And in larger if less all the damage possible upon the port of New York, it behooves the Government of the United States to reconsider the grounds on which it has granted special privileges to the Canadian Pacific Rail way. Is the Federal Government doing its duty to American citizens, when, by permitting immunities in the matter of transporting goods under bond, it fosters a company whose operations are frankly and deflantly directed against American commerce? But for the privileges given by our Secretary of the Treasury to the Canadian Pacific, it would e incapable of harming either our transatlantic or inland trade. Stripped of subsidies, and confined to its original and proper field of operations, this company could hardly be run for a twelvemouth. From Ottawa westward to the Pacific coast it must be operated at a dead loss. Its gains are made by aggression, sometimes of a semi-piratical kind, on other lines of railway either in Canada East or in the United States. On this aggressive policy it is enabled to enter, first, by political and military subsidies from the Governments of Canada and Great Britain, and, secondly, through special privileges granted by our Federal Government which permit the road to com-

pete with American railways. For the first of these advantages the company makes an obvious return; in consideration of the subsidies received from Canada and Great Britain, it acts as the most powerful engine of an anti-American policy. But what return does it make for the immunities from our customs regulations which enable it to underbid American competitors? We have just seen that the resources for which it is partly indebted to our Federal Government are to be used for the purpose of diverting as much as possible of the tide of transatlantic traffic from New York to a Canadian port.

Is it not about time that the Canadian Pacific should be recognized as the worst enemy of American interests on this conti-Is it not time that our Government should realize that it is a foreign and hostile corporation, and treat it accordingly?

# Specimen of a Fraud.

The peculiar putridity of humbug and fraud which is associated with the Federal election laws, the essence of Davenportism, in fact, came out with the usual strength last Thursday. Eight persons who had the misfortune to be the victims of DAVEN-Porr's deputies on election day were arraigned before Commissioner SHIELDS. Six were discharged. Doubtless the other two have had, or will have the same experionce. DAVENPORT's prisoners usually are discharged. There is seldom any evidence against them. They are clapped into the cage for being Democrats. That is their offence, and a United States Commissioner can't very well punish that.

The cases heard by Commissioner SHIELDS on Thursday are a fair specimen of the causeless arrests which are made under the system of Federal supervision of elections.

JOHN A. HOWARD was charged with not living at the place from which he registered. It appeared that he had lived there for fifteen years. One of DAVENPORT's men, not present, of course, at the hearing, had sworn out the warrant. Next, four other prisoners charged with illegal registering proved that they lived where they said they did. Another prisoner lived at 53 First avenue, but the inspectors of election in his district had by mistake put him down as coming from 53 First avenue. DAVEN-PORT'S deputy could have discovered the mistake easily enough if he had cared to, but Davenpour's deputies understand perfeetly well that their business is to annoy and molest Democrats and keep them from voting if possible. All the evidence they want against a man is that he is said to be Democrat.

These are, as we have said, specimer was justly described by Scantor Hitt the other day as "a vexations, arbitrary, and unnecessary measure, capable of great injustice and abuse." The execution of that law has been, almost without exception. arbitrary, unjust, tyrannical, unprincipled. It must be repealed.

## What Registration Reform Means in

England. The McCarthyites as well as the Gladstonians are agreed that Mr. GLADSTONE ought not to appeal again to the electors until he has at least tried to pass a "One man, one vote" bill and a measure for reforming the existing registration laws The serious defects of the arrangements for registration in England are but imperfectly understood in this country, and it is satisfactory to find them clearly set forth by Sir CHARLES DILKE in a recent speech.

The defects in the registration laws may be grouped under two heads: First, anomalies in the franchise, and, secondly, ex cessive length of residence. In London and other large towns the poorest of the poor get upon the register as occupiers of tenements, whereas men who are technically lodgers cannot get upon the register unless they pay £10, or fifty dollars, a year for unfurnished rooms. In rural districts, to which the same franchise was extended in 1884, £10, or fifty dollars, a year is a high rent, and the consequence is that few rural lodgers have been enfranchised. Sir CHARLES DILKE protests against the incongruity of bestowing the suffrage on tenement occupiers and withholding it from sons who live with their mothers, or with their fathers, and from younger brothers who live with their elder brothers, because the law has regard to the technical structural severance of a house. In view of such anomalies, Sir CHARLES DILKE contends that no reform of the Parliamentary franchise will be complete until the last vestige of the pretended property qualification is swept away.

As regards the period of residence required by the registering laws, this is nominally twelve months, but in practice is nearly two years. This year, for instance, the general election was held on a register which was twenty-three months old. The effect was to disfranchise a multitude of men who have to move from place to place in order to f-llow their work. It is now generally admitted that the time has come for a material change in this particular. Last year a bill was introduced by Mr. STANSFELD which, it is expected, will be again brought forward at the coming session. This bill proposes to shorten the period of residence to three months, but Sir CHARLES DILKE points out that the reduction is not so good as it seems, for in practice the three months will still mean nine months. This would, however, be a vast improvement on the present unjust arrangement.

As to the principle on which the franchis might be extended, Sir CHARLES DILKE said that a logical basis might be found, either in manhood suffrage or in giving the franchise to all grown-up men and women. Up to the present time the question of woman's suffrage has not been put forward in this way. All that has been asked for is the bestowal of the household and lodger franchise upon women. Sir CHARLES DILKI docs not believe that success can be achieved upon the latter principle, because it virtually asks the working classes to consolidate a property basis for the suffrage. whereas they wish to abolish a property

basis altogether. This opinion, we should remember, is expressed by the man who seconded the motion for a Woman's Franchise bill on the only occasion on which it was carried on a division in the House of Commons. Sir CHARLES seems to think that a sweeping demand for a concession of the franchise to all grown-up men and women would have a better chance of success. When we bear in mind, however, that Mr. GLAD-STONE has changed his views upon this subject, and is now opposed to the enfranchisement of women, we are probably justified in concluding that the reform of the Parliamentary franchise undertaken at the approaching session of Parliament will be based upon manhood suffrage.

A correspondent in West One Hundred and Fourth street makes this singular request: "Can Tur Sex spare the space to reprint the Chicagform of 1892 of the Demogratic party

We cannot. We have much more important matter to print at present. The Democratic party is just about going to work to make its platform of deeds, and with that platform our readers are mostly concerned. Very likely our correspondent can find a copy of the almost forgotten document which he wants to inspect either at the Astor Library or at the rooms of the New York Historical Society, where they preserve such things,

To-morrow, on the Russian proving grounds at Centa. the rival armor plates will

have another battle for the supremacy. The scene is the naval polygon in the subrbs of St. Petersburg, where about two years ago the disaster which had then renapolis and Amager was repeated and empha-At Annapolis the compound plate of CAMMELL & Co. had been vanquished by the steel and nickel-steel plates of Schneider. At Ochta the compound plate of Sir John Brown & Co. was Leaten decisively both by the nickelsteel plate of SCHNEIDER and the steel plate

of VICKERS. Now all these competitors are again in the field, but with the difference that the question involved is that of the new surface hardening processes, developed since the former trials a Ochta. It was in the Indian Head experiments that the value of these processes was first shown, as applied to standard 10%-inch The American system of super-car bonizing is that of Harvey, and its success in breaking up the toughest projectiles has been fully demonstrated at Indian Head and Bethle hem. The British have also a hardening process, that of Capt. THESIDDER, formerly of he Royal Engineers, and this has been applied to the steel face of John Brown & Co.'s

ompound plates. Meanwhile the HARVEY process has been aken to England, and arrangements have been made there for its regular application to the steel plates made by Vickens. It was a VICEERS plate treated by the HARVEY process that achieved the great triumph recently in Portsmouth harbor. Three Holtzen and three

PALLISER projectiles, fired from a 6-inch gun with a velocity of 1,975 feet per second, were smashed into fragments by this plate, which did not show a crack. The Harver plate to be tested to-morrow at Ochta is of the same dimensions as the one tried on the hull of the Nettle at Portsmouth, and was manufactured by Vickens with the American hardening process applied to it. The calibre of the gun and the character of the projectiles had not been made public up to a recent date; but a severe test may show all the more conclusively

the superiority of the American process.

There is probably more involved in the trial than a question of pride. The Russian Government is likely to give its orders for the armor of future battle ships to the victor in to-morrow's competition.

December 15 is the date fixed by the Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW for his formal address of congratulation to the Hon. Guoven CLEVELAND. At Bucalo, on the Thursday Lefore election eases under the Federal Election law, which | day, Dr. Dergw announced his intention in the following words:

"I'll tell you what I'm going to do. Six weeks from now there will be a dinner at Decrease. I will be there and so will Mr. Chrysland. The Democratic care deline will probably by that time have recevered fr the fall he will get on election day sufficiently to be out. On that occase of I will pour so much taily over Mr. Clevelago that the most enthusiastic bemorrat will say: "When Mr. Clevelago day, this less speech of Dress's shall be his op taph."

All amateurs of artistic eulogy will bear in mind the date. The occasion is the annual dinner of the Chamber of Commerce.

We reprint from the News-Press of Poughkeepsie an account of the operations of Davenportism in that town on election day. The story would be almost incredible to New Yorkers if they had not practical experience of the same thing here at home. Will the next generation believe that such outrages were perpetrated in the name of Federal law as late in the century as 1802, and that the laws authorizing them stood for twenty-one years among the statutes of the United States? Repeal the Federal election laws!

Those people in New Jersey who are interesfed in the study of nature in its goographical and geological aspects are to be congratulated upon the helpfulness and facilities afforded them by the Junual Reports of the State Geoogist. For some time Prof. E. D. Salisachy has been studying the glacial drift of northern New Jersey, and the latest Report ren in which he discusses in the clearest manner the origin, formation, movement, and this cannot fall to stimulate interest in scien-

Prof. Salisbuny's researches confirm the earlier reports that glacial drift extends some distance south of the terminal moraine as it is marked on our maps.

## MORS RAIN-MAKING TESTS.

## Gen, Dyrenforth and an Expedition to Try

Experiments Again in Texas. . SAN ANTONIO, Nov. 13.-John P. King of Washington and John W. Dickinson of Chicago arrived here yesterday. They are the advance guard of the Government rain-making expedition. The steamer Concho arrived at Galveston this evening from New York, having on board forty tons of explosives and the other members of the rain-making party. ne other members of the rain-maxing party, on sisting of Gen. R. T. Dyrenforth. John T. Ellis, and Dr. C. A. Roselle, special agents of he Agricultural Department, and a corps of its assistants. A detachment of United States nilitary officers and soldiers will be detailed by Gen. Frank Wheaton, Commander of the dilitary Department, to assist in conducting he experiments. A new explosive will be used in the work.

sed in the work. King and Dickinson and several Dakota and Kansas land owners and capitalists have con-tributed \$10,000 to the enterprise. This amount, together with \$5,000 appropriated by the Government for this purpose, will be ex-pended. This is considered a favorable time for giving the new method of rain production a thorough test in southwestern Texas.

# FORCE LAW IN POUGHKEEPSIE.

Picture of the Workings of Davenportism From the Poughkeepsie Neure-Press, Reputable men, residents of the city for a lifetime. and well known to all, were arrested without com-

claim, without warrant, and without any process of law, simply upon the direction of a Supervisor at the pel's that the voter had committed or was about to ommit some offence against the election law These men, guilty of no crime, were dragged like criminals before Lord High Commissioner Hunter, by the Grace of God Internal Revenue Collector, and the Republican boss of Dutchess county, a man who for violator of the election laws, in order that he might sit

in judgment upon voters arraigned before him, and who were suspected of Democratic processities.

Entirely ignorant of the decisions of the courts as to the legal status and residence of the citizen, and as to the proper place where the voter should register and vote, he calmly committed to the custody of the Mar-shal for transmission to the United States jall in New York city, men who had committed no offence against

any law, State or national. In the case of laboring men without a shilling in the world, and families depending upon them, he insisted upon a bail of \$1 (80), with substantial real estate so

urity, and in default thereof, fall.
One poor voter, a lawful resident of the city of Pough keepsie, and properly registered therein, was com mitted to the United States last atthough his Highness ntimated that he had grave doubt that the voter in ended to commit any offence against the law. although it was shown to the Commissioner that the ame man was already under ball for the same offence

in our State court.
Judson Ransom, an old softler, and a resident of our city since borhood, was arrested without warrant be use he properly insisted upon his right to vote here although he was temporarily staying at Sing Sing pe forming his duties as an officer of the pris in. The wickedness of this law and its manner of execu-tion is evidenced by the fact that all of these slieged

offences are triable before our own trabunals here under our State laws. The sending of poor citizens charged with technical violation of intricate election laws to New York city for irial, where they will neces sarily be pennitess, friendless, and helpiess, when the same cases could be properly tried and disposed of in our county, is an outrage and a wrong.

# Magacious Buffaloes.

To the Epiton of The Syx-Sir. In The Sex of Nov. 12 I find the following: "A story Mr. William Hancock is telling on the lecture platform in England reflects great credit upon the sagacity of the buffalces in Sumatra where he has been travelling. He says that these in telligent animals, being in great fear of their morta sucing, the tiger, take refuge at night in the rivers where they rest in peace and comfort with only their borns and noses sticking above the water. Possibly the tives, live times of Control Airies, who regaled Dr. Junior with tales of monkeys who built fires and control their food after the manner of the lords of

constant from a step the incidence of the loads of constant.

The desidatoes of India are as foud of water as ducks and of mod as plut. There is not in the desire as in a constant as a step of the step of the contract of the desire as the step of the step of

The Omission Not Vital.

Mr. Manley (last Tuesday at 10 P. M.)-Did you vot

Cleveland to-day, Mr. Carter? Mr. Carter-No. sir: I did not Mr. Manley-Well, somebody has been voting for him Where We Are A'. We're at the White House gate, and there

We're going to cut a melon; And every Democrat shall share, Regardless of his spellin' We're at the common foe, and still We shall be up and at him: We'll take his infamous Force bill

Across the nead to bat him

We're at our wits' end to know how To thank the royal Tiger: Three cheers, and just one " tiger and That shall be heard to Niger

We're all at work to help along The solid South's salvation rom carpet-baggers' greed and wrong

HATS OFF TO THE OLD GUARD! The Country Ringing with Praise for Hill and Tammany Hall.

All honor to David Bennett Hill. He did his work ably and well. His was a hard place to But he did his duty like a thoroughbred. We shall have no more disparagement of him from Democrats.

And now, gentlemen of the jury, what do you think of Tammany? And you, gentlemen of the rejected panel, what have you to say about the tiger now? Pretty good-looking beast isn't he? Not in the least wild or wayward, but gentle and domestic, an excellent, safe, all-around family

That carries doubte when there's need:

We sainte you, Brother Croker! Col. Fellows, sir! we kies your hand, sir! And you, dear Bourke-excuse the familiarity and the bluntness of a soldier-Mr. Cockran, you sit in the rocker! I som the Mamples Appeal Academete.

The Democrats of New York have been true to the faith. They have done magnificently. They have kept their promises. Flower and Croker and Sheehan and Cockran will be heroes, and there is no telling what your Unele David Hill may do when they pass the hat for votes. from the Indiana; olis Journal,

The result in New York is distinctly a Tammany victory.

Sonator David B. Hill has fought this Presidential campaign just as we confidently expected and claimed that he would do-with ability, determination, and force. He could scarcely have done more had he himself been running for President.

From the L. of port Daily Sun, Make no mistake, gentlemen. Organization

has won this fight, and Senator David B. Hill is its prophet.

Non-def. Post Darry Give.

Well done, Tammany. You have silenced the sianderous tongues which accused you of self-seeking at the sacridee of the grand principles of national Democracy. Your first choice was turned down at Chicago, and in revenge you have turned down the Republican party in New York and the nation. It is a revenge gloriously worthy of the greatest of all political organizations.

In the glory of to-day David B. Hill must have a liberal share. He has silenced his shanderers, confounded his calumniators. He contains a very interesting paper from his is a Democrat of Democrats, and he has again earned the gratitude of his party. For four years he has rested under the utterly unjust effects of glaciers, and the application of the accusation of treachery toward the Democratic many facts be-mentions to the work of the national ticket in 1888. This has been his opgreat ice sheet in New Jersey. Such papers as | portunity to refute this persistent aspersion on his party loyalty, and he has done it grandtific study, and are invaluable sids to students on the ground.

17. completely. He was an honorable aspirant for the Presidential nomination at Chicago, but he bowed to the will of the Convention, and from that day until the glorious triumph of yesterday Grover Cleveland has had no more loyal, earnest, and tircless supporter in the entire country than David B. Hill. Honor where honor is due. David B. Hill did not lose New York for Cleveland in 1883, nor did he alone win it for him yesterday. But he did his utmost to elect Cleveland in 1888 and again this year; and David B. Hill's utmost is a good From the Norfolk Landmark.

Much of the honor of the great victory in New York is due and is cordially given to Senator David B. Hill, who went to the front with unselfish zeal and never looked behind. The certainty of carrying New York which his splendid efforts inspired gave spirit and courage and hope to the Democracy everywhere.
From the Holy the Daily Democrat.

Long may the flag of Tammany wave. Long may its colors be carried in the front ranks of an aggressive and triumphant Democracy. Long may its watchdozs guard the interests of the masses, and long may its leaders legislate for the plain people. From the Atlanta Constitution

Here's to Tammany and the unterrified!

This election has covered Tammany Hall with glory and intrenched it in power as never before. It is believed that Mr. Cleveland is bound to the organization by strong pledges. which it will be hard for him to break, in view of the extraordinary majority it has rolled up for him in New York. From the Infed . Dec.

Next to President Cleveland, David B. Hill is

the biggest Democrat in the country at present.

From the Lyncibury Lady Advance. The Democrats of the whole Union will now turn with gratitude and admiration to Tammany and bestow unstinted plaudits upon that grand organization for the magnificent fight and splendid victory in the Empire State, and Tammany's favorite. David B. Hill, will come in for his full share of national gratitude for his distinguished services to the cause of Democracy and good government.

#### Notes of the Hebrows. About a quarter of a million of Jews have left Russia

within the past two years and are probibited from re-An appeal for aid has been issued by the United Hebrew Charities. The sum of \$80,000 is needed for the year ending with next October.

A wealthy Jewish resident of this city has presented four city lots to the Lebanon Hebrew Infant Asylum for use as the site of a new building.
"A new era bas set in for Palestine," says the Hebres ruel, which is yet quite free from any desire that

the Jews of New York should go there.

The report is not true that the new periodical, Jerish Homen, is to be wholly devoted to fashion plates, feminine dress, and the trivialities of existence. The achievements of the Hebrew chess player,

tion of the Hebrer Standard. Lasker is a master of the mystic board. The members of the American-Jewish Historical Sc ety are preparing for the December conference to be held in Philadelphia. The Hon, Oscar S. Straus is Pres-

ident of the society The Hebrew poet Dolitzki who was banished from Sussia some time ago, is a resident of New York city. Even in this country he desires to engage in the com-

resition of Hebrew poetry of the ancient kind.
"The rabbinical dignity is not yet a thing of the past," says the Jewish Progress, "and there are those of the civil who look with holy horror on the hypocrite who uses the lie to advance a so called professiona

The annual report of the Hebrew charitles speaks warmly of the w rk of the Jewish sisterheeds. They how visit the entire city north of Stanton street, and hope to be able to compass the crowded districts be

low that street. An innovation has been adopted in the Plam street synagogue of Cineinnati. The junior ratibl, who has been destrous of introducing some form of public service in which the congregation could take part, has organized and trained a enidren's choir of 100 voices,

boys and giris. Rabbi Rudolph Grossman has been reflected juntor rabbi of Congregation Beth-Ei of this city at an annual salary of \$3,000. The use of the German language is to be discontinued in Beth-Ei. The first of the German rabbis to preach in English in American synagogue

J. R. Gutheim.

The American Israelice gives a list of Jewish office. holders in this city, among whom are Judges Ebrlich, Goldfogie, and Newberger, Park Commissioner Strauss, Coroner Levy, School Commissioner Sauger, Guggen beimer, and Strauss, Assistant Superintendent of Board of Education Laiptiger, besides members of the Legislature and of Congress, "The political position of the Jews of New York," says Mr Yodes, "Is highly

Heary Watterson of Kentucky is censured by the Jewish Tidings for making reference to the Fon Christianity to his World's Fair speech at Chicago. says: "A celebration of that kind, where all sects wie with one another to achieve success, is no place for sectarian sentiment of any kind, and it is time that men like Mr. Watterson, who ought to know better,

It is not difficult to forecast the future of the Jewess authorship, according to the Jerish Progress, "The professions; she shares the ripest culture of the time; she responds to every movement that leads to honest, belpful living. Her work in literature will follow th bent of her tastes and capacities, and will not be so much a question of her ancestral religion. Her woman-bood and womanitness will guide her right, and as the religious instincts of the Jewess are innate, and he domestic qualities strong, one may expect her to champion all that is pure, and sweet, and wholesome She will be enthusiastic and resolute, but however caltive her convictions, she will not be less feminin in their utterance. Her ideals will be those of her age and her inspiration the never-ending, even-varying drama of humanity."

THE BATTLE CRY OF VICTORY. It Solidised the South and Ralifed the Demo THE TROUBLES OF SAMOA.

The Possible Medification of Her Prerest

Brotem of Gov rameat.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.-The ordering of the

Alliance to Apin was naturally interpreted as a

sign that all is not well in Samon. The wooden

corvette has been stationed hitherto, with the

Boston, at Honolulu; and it is known that at-fairs in the Sandwich Islands require watch-

ing, while the Boston has been desired, if pog-

sible, for Admiral Gherardi's squadron, which is to call at the ports of Central and South

America on its way around to New York for

the naval review of next spring. It is true

that the Mohlean, now undergoing repairs, or

the Ranger, can be sent to Honolulu to bus

the place of the Alliance; but the ordering of

the latter to Apin before the is thus relieved

by another vessel was held to indicate argon

at Honolulu are so threatening that the order

of the Alliance are revoked, but the lianger of

The building of the wharf and coal shade at

Pago Pago cannot require the immediate presence of a war ship, since the talk for

month, and the award of the confract and the

preparations of the contractors will revente

beginning of it far along into next year. The

real cause of anxiety at Samea is believed to

be the unsatisfactory working, in some re-spects, of the Government imposed upon the

slands by England, Germany, and the United

The people complain that a large part of the

money raised by taxation goes to the parment of salaries, and that these are dispress to us

ately large for the work performed and the moderate cost of living in the boath and

rent that by same arrangement of treat Britain and Germany the former would as-

sume a protectorate, but such a scheme

There appears to have been also a runo

this work are not to be opened until

some other vessel is to go to Samon.

States under the treaty of Berlin.

ey for her presence at that point. Now affairs

From the Lunchburg Ness. "No Force bill, no Negro Domination," was the war cry raised by THE SUN the day after the Chicago nominations, and it was taken up and rung through the land by the press and stump orators of the country from that day till the election. It had an electrical effect. opened the eyes of the people, and aroused them to the threatened dangers ahead and a full sense of their duty. It solidified the South from little Delaware to big Texas, and caused the true patriots of the Union to rally around the Democratic flag. "No Force bill, no Negro Domination," carried the day.

THE SUN proved a friend of Democracy throughout, and its fight against the Force bill was the florcest against any issue during the campaign. From the Roston Herald. CHARLESTON, W. Va., Nov. 10 .- "In the South

the most potent influence was the Force bill." said Governor-clock William A. MacCorkle. with its ever attending racial question, which has been ne so gente that in the next Congress the South will demand an interpretation by constitutional amendment of the clause permitting Federal interference with elections."

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 10 .- "The causes leading to the sweeping Democratic victory was the discontent with recent Republican Administration and dissatisfaction upon the tariff, also a decided fear of the Force Lill."

said Governor-elect Claude Matthews.

Provide Attach Constitution.

What was the verdict? No McKinley law! No Force bill! No Negro Domination!

It is a protest against that iniquitous and un-American pie e of legislation, the Force

There appears to have been allow a truling used unchanged as the highly of the process of logisation, the Force bill. The process against that highly one of the process of

across the downs. I felt the craving coming on the hour for my penultimate day dose was at hand; and I knew my temptation was with me, and realized how long and bitter the struggle was to be. The craving seemed to me a palpable shape that walked beside me, a presence that outran me and lost me, and came back to me like a faithful dog that would not lose or leave me, that I could not leave or lose! Sometimes I sang, sometimes I raved and swore, sometimes I praved and wept, but never once, thank God, did my resolution falter. taxes on the natives were two years in arrays and with no prospect of collecting them, as the natives were also hopeles by in dectro foreigners. The traxpayers were then trying to bring down expenses and at the same finetoget export duties abolished. There appears to have been a further difficulty in presumant noney for needed public works, on mean it of doubt as to whether the customs duties for long to the Samoan Government and the municipality of Apia.

During the present autumn these financial troubles have increased, and there have also been disputes, it appears, between Tresident and swore, sometimes I prayed and wept, but never once, thank God, did my resolution falter.

Much of that night I cannot remember. Dim things came back to me at times, such as a fall I had once, burting my knee. I think I frightened some one who asked me some question and I believe I can receilled that I myself grew at one time full of lear-fear of hurting myself, not others; and then I suffered thirst-such thirst, such awful thirst-but I must have slaked it somewhere, for in the morning my clothes and nocktie were all wet and so was my hair. At 7 in the morning of the next day I found myself leaning on a gate and looking out on the landscape before me with a sort of curious wonder as to how I came there; my head dropped on my hands. I slept for it think only a few minutes, and awoke quite well. Since that day I have never touched if, and have never hear tempted to touch it. Of course, I am well aware that the doses to which I had become accustomed were not very large, but I am also sure that they were on the increase, and having told my experience lately to a distinguished English physician, he bogged me, for the sake of others, to put on record these plain and simple facts. This I now do, and if I do so anonymously, it is only because I believe that no further good could follow the knowledge of my identity or name.

intriber good could follow the knowledge of my identity or name.

Immigration Resumed.

Illis Island looked somewhat like a landing station for immigrants yesterday. It has not had this appearance since the bara were but up during the cholera scare in September. There were 322 steerage passengors from the City of Chester and 332 from the Eruria to be registered by the clerks at the island. The ride of immigration, the officials at the island think, has turned this way again, and, unless it is checked, it will be greater in the early spring than ever before.

Supplying a Loag-felt Want.

Prom Smith, Gray & Ch.'s Monthly.

De Lamb—Hello! Wolf. Still in the clothing business?

Wolf—Fit parlors. I go to the fashionable fallors and buy at half price the suits made for dudes and refused because they fit.

After March 4.

Lie size Charles Kingsley. station for immigrants yesterday. It has not that this appearance since the barra were put up during the cholera scare in September. There were 322 steerage passengers from the City of Chester and 332 from the Etruria to be registered by the clerks at the island. The tide of immigration, the officials at the island think, has turned this way again, and, unless it is checked, it will be greater in the early spring than ever before.

Also after Charles Kingaley. Come, perch thee," quoth the Chairman to John L. Come, perch, thou elf, on yonder stool befere our com-

For fain would we the braggart imp and urohin ruffer Who'd cow and blik the suffrage of the old Democrates.

"Then'rt up a tree," the Chairman said, "John L. John L. Johnse. Betwixt forefinger and the thumb we've got you like a Account instanter for thy pranks and antic deviltree,

And games that reek of bunco jobs upon the Treasures. He squirmed and cursed internally. John L. John I., Then croaked, "If you an answer get, why, I'll be

double des!" "Ho, ho gadzooks " the Chairman cried; "wouldst cheek the commit-tee By cock and pye, thou malapert, we'll drain thy gall

What's this you're in the cooler got " the Scientist What's this that grins behind the grate, I prithee tell I never saw aught like to it !" " G'wan now, and let

The turnboy said. The Iron Cage at last held J. L. D.

an immense ice bot, and I don't see why under me canopy you build it on the second floor." "he lon" said Mr. Gratebar. "Why, my dear boy, that inn an ice bus; that sury own room, and I am building it with double colling, double four, double walk and a double door, so that I can't bear the children as pay

ther in arrears for their taxes, while complained that although they are share, everything went for salaries

implained that a west for some ot a dollar had been expen-or a dollar had been expen-

A hand in any disturbance that malong as the Covernment has ammunition, there is little that it in the treats are the least that a finances leads to the belief that a in the treats are may need may be of. It is accordingly decrease with Government standard.

of. It is accordingly decided Government should have a man

not remarkable to see cuttur a root, to at he

eten; girls an well as began though not near the ming

double door, so that I can'thear the children at play
— "Sometimes," and a busy man whose cere were
heavily upon him. "I think that I would like to be a
drum major. Now there's a man who goes about he
business in a strictly business way, as indeed sery
man must do who would succeed, but rei who seems
to be wholly oblivious of the ordinary cares of his. man must do who would succeed our reto be wholly oblivious of the ordinary cares of his.
He looks account, but his heart is inch, I now; and it
seems to me at times as though it would be a position
relief if I could drop my books and accounts put on a
bearship only a claw hammer c at an impassion with

good stripes, and march up Breadway at the lead of a -Beside a dusty road that to ers the seamentee River in North Carolina is a une that opens all a path leading to a spring that has been wared with brea and protected by a canopy. He was the same is a leading fol-

slab hearing the picture of a deliving uspany the for

lowing inscription:

Rein up, we thirsts nesser by
As you are now so once was
Stop short, alight, you're not the first
Who at this spring than quenched by theret
tird up your loins, drine once, frink is a
Passon and think of dains a first
For thirsty man he waited this spring
And then for heaven did plume his wing,
the sake no thanks—the tire's long stan;
Froves that he loved his featow man.